IN THE CLAIMS:

Please amend claims 1 and 7 as follows:

1. (Three-Time Amended) A method for determining down-regulation of gene expression of a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) coreceptor, comprising the steps of:

a culturing cells capable of expressing said human HIV coreceptor;

b dividing said cultured cells into a plurality of groups;

c introducing predetermined progressively increasing amounts of Product R at concentrations between 0 to 100%, by volume, to said plurality of groups of said cultured cells, respectively, by electroporation;

d culturing said plurality of groups of said electroporated cells;

e preparing a total RNA from each said group of said cultured electroporated cells after step d, respectively;

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f reverse-transcribing the mRNA of said HIV coreceptor from each said total RNA by a reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) to produce an RT-PCR product;

g measuring the amount of said RT-PCR product produced from each said group of said cells; and

h comparing each said amount of said RT-PCR product produced from each said group with each other, wherein Product R is made by a process comprising the steps of:

a' mixing predetermined amounts of casein, beef peptone, ribonucleic acid (RNA), bovine serum albumin and sodium hydroxide in a predetermined amount of water;

b' autoclaving the mixture from said step [a] a' until RNA is completely digested;

c' cooling the product from said step b', said cooled product comprising solids;

d' removing said solids from the product from said step c';

e' adding water to the product from said step d'; and

f' adjusting the pH of the product from said step e' to a physiologically acceptable pH range.

7. (Twice Amended) A method for determining down-regulation of gene expression of a human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) coreceptor, comprising the steps of:

a dividing cells capable of expressing said human HIV coreceptor into a plurality of groups;

b introducing predetermined progressively increasing amounts of Product R at concentrations between 0 to 100%, by volume, into said plurality of groups of said cells, respectively, by electroporation;

c reverse-transcribing the mRNA of said HIV coreceptor of each said groups of said cells by a reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) to produce an RT-PCR product;

d measuring the amount of said RT-PCR product produced from each said group of said cells; and

e comparing each said amount of said RT-PCR product produced from each said group with each other, wherein Product R is made by a process comprising the steps of:

a' mixing predetermined amounts of casein, beef peptone, ribonucleic acid (RNA), bovine serum albumin and sodium hydroxide in a predetermined amount of water;

b' autoclaving the mixture from said step a' until RNA is completely digested;

c' cooling the product from said step b', said cooled product comprising solids;

d' removing said solids from the product from said step c';

e' adding water to the product from said step d'; and

f' adjusting the pH of the product from said step e' to a physiologically acceptable pH range.